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was estimated at 6,000 at Chao-yang and the local press places the number for 1911 at 2,000. The native press at Chao-chow-fu states that the epidemic at that place is growing in intensity and that every quarter of the city is infected. It is reported that from 10 to 20 per cent of the cases recover. The type of the disease is bubonic, the pneumonic form being unknown here.

ECUADOR.

Plague and Yellow Fever.

The following information was received from the director of public health:

June 1-15, 1911.

Plague.—At Guayaquil 2 cases were reported.

Yellow fever.—At Guayaquil 8 cases with 4 deaths were reported; at Milagro 4 cases with 3 deaths.

EGYPT.

PORT SAID—Plague on Steamship.

The following information was taken from the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, Egypt, June 15:

The steamship *Yeddo* from New York via Naples and Torrevieja, Spain, arrived at Port Said June 9 with a case of suspect plague on board. The patient was removed to the lazaretto. The case was bacteriologically verified June 13.

FRANCE.

Quarantine at St. Nazaire.

Vice Consul Beecher at Havre reports, June 23, that the health authorities at St. Nazaire have declared Naples, Palermo, and Venice to be infected with cholera and have ordered special quarantine measures to be put in force against vessels arriving from these ports. Measures have also been ordered against arrivals from Bouchir, Persia, on account of the presence of plague at that port.

GREECE.

Cholera.

The American consul general at Athens reports, July 8, the presence of cholera at Laurium in the southeast part of Attica, about 40 miles by rail from Athens.

HAWAII.

Record of Plague Infection.

The last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910. A fatal case occurred at Honokaa, 60 miles from Hilo, December 17,

¹ Public Health Reports, Apr. 28, 1911, p. 616.